

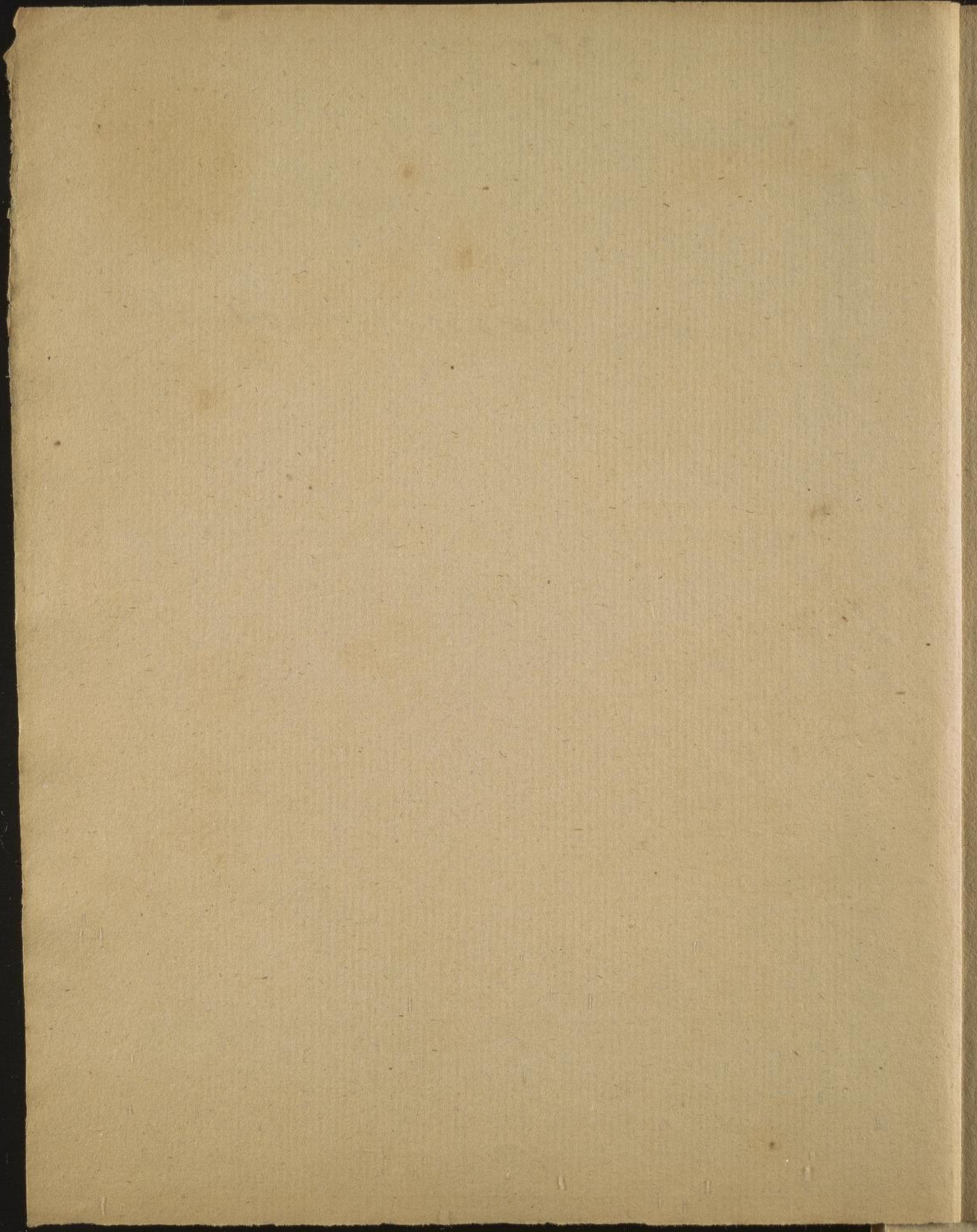
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Urologic diseases & disorders.

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3 It is a frequent error

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of a transient nature when it arises from the former and is commonly removed by depilating medicines. When it follows hepatitis it arises from the neglect of depletion. But it sometimes occurs in the West Indies from the public, but protracted operation of heat, and missmatch without being preceded either by yellow fever or inflammation of the liver. The blood vessels are unable in this case to emit the tones of inflammation but descend directly below ~~disorder~~^{piping} down to disorder without through the stage of disease.

2 It is sometimes brought on by ~~Terr~~ = phulæ.

3 It is a frequent consequence of the

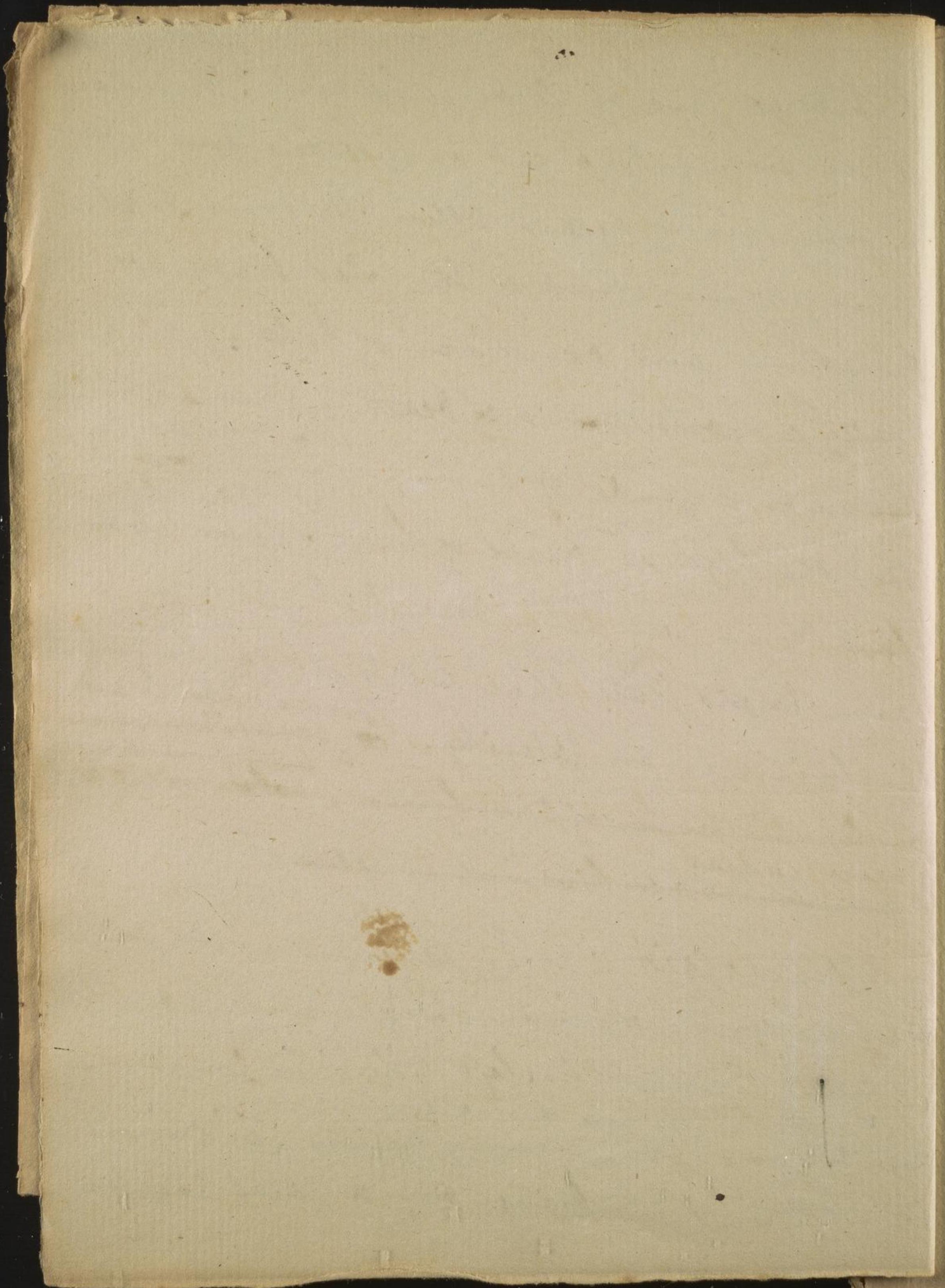
v But this pallid countenance does
not take place in this disease from
other causes. On the contrary - the face
generally assumes not a yellow, but
a yellow or olive color.

habitual use of ⁶⁹ Ardent Spirits. Drunkards after exhibiting red or yellow faces for a number of years, often become pallid.

This is the effect of the total stoppage of the secretion and excretion of bile. It is generally a forerunner of death. It marks the

as
worst grade of intermission, ~~and white~~
does the highest grade of heat. ~~This~~ ^v The liver looks and feel like dry flesh. It is in the same torpid state that we shall say hereafter the brain is in fatuity. ~~It occupies a greater~~
~~part of the brain, when it is so~~
~~or less portion of the brain, when it is so~~
~~been called~~
~~This disorder has~~
~~been called~~
~~This is the whole blood it is called~~

1 Hepatalgia. It is generally attended with some pain; and when enlarged, with a difficulty in lying upon the left side. It sometimes continues without any pain, for many years but more commonly it brings on a fatal ascites,

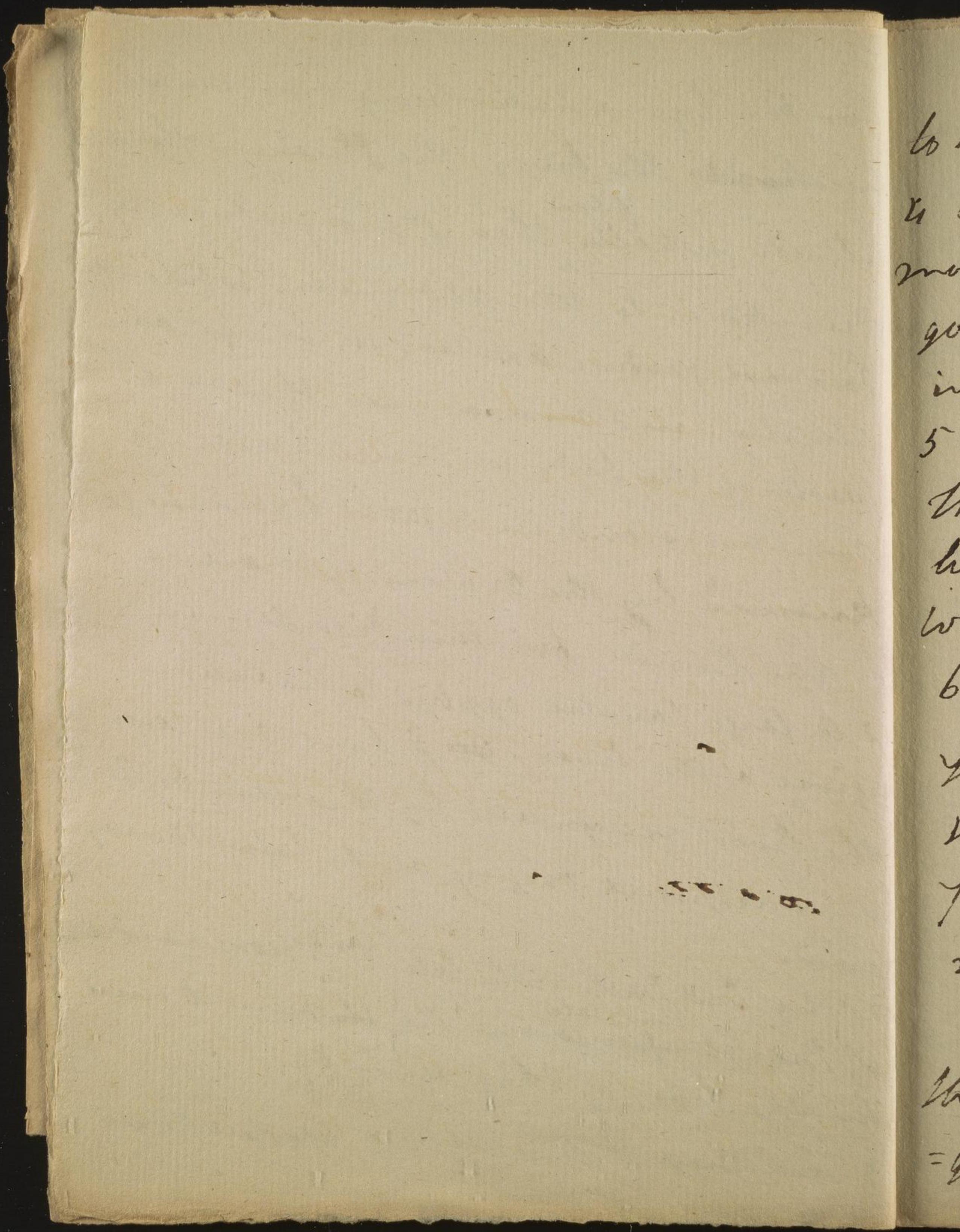


for the lymphatics being numerous
in ~~this~~^{the} liver, the streams of lymph
which usually ^{flow} this it are naturally
diverted into the abdomen. Where it
does not produce Ascites, it brings on
Atrophy, and Marasmus that is, a
waste of the body without fever. It
sometimes ends in a fatal hemorrhage
known by the name of Melena.

The Remedies for this disorder are
1 A large Caustic applied to the external
region of the liver. ~~I~~ I have once seen
the liver recupitated by this remedy &
an incipient drooping of the belly thereby
cured.

2 The Cold Bath. The late Dr Denomandie
of Bristol assured me he had seen it cured
in this state by the use of this remedy.

3 Frictions & Stimulating Applications



to the region of the liver.

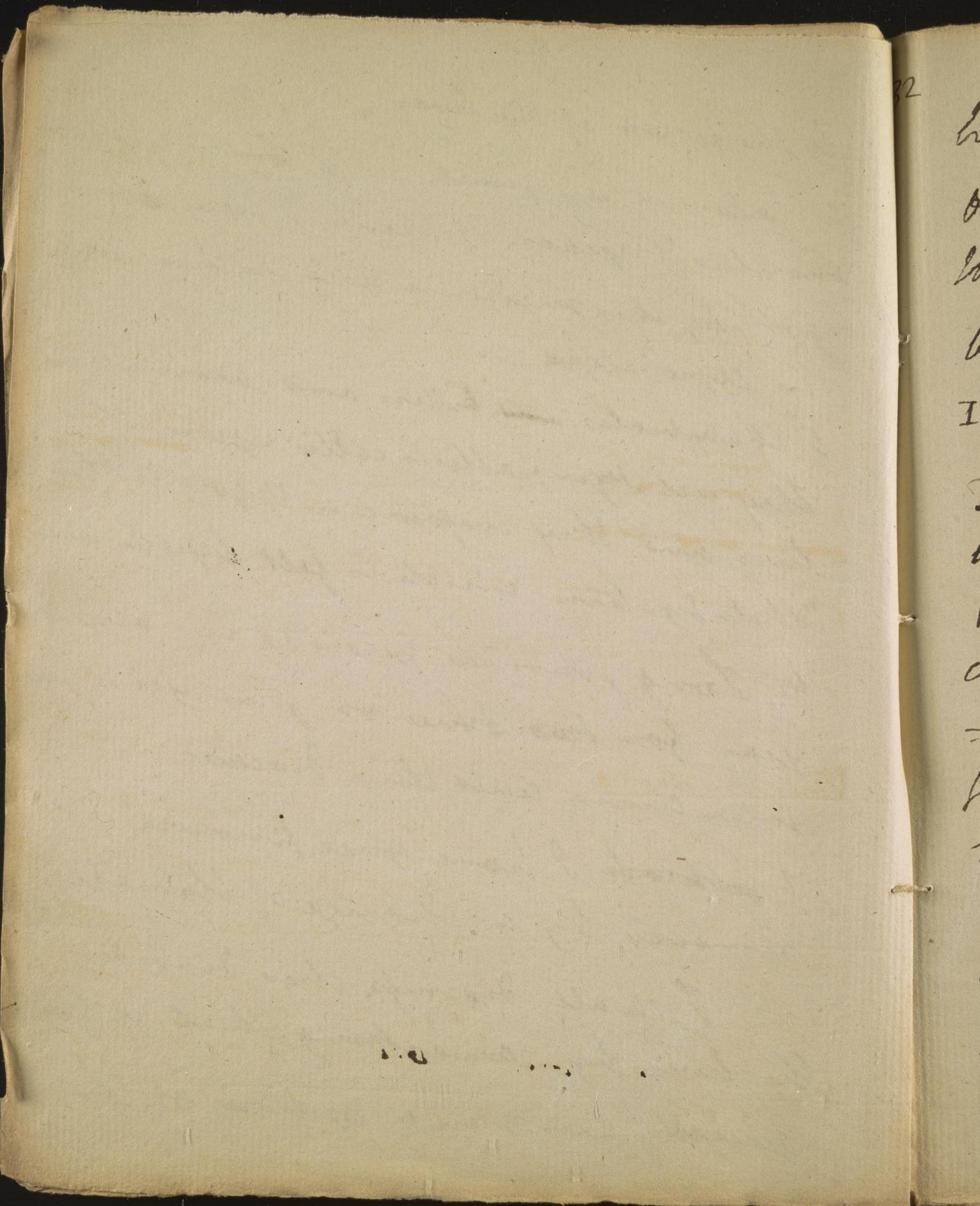
4 Calomel in small doses continued for months & years. I think I have done good by this medicine used in this way in Hepatalgia.

5 Chalybeates and bitters and aromatics. They act sympathetically upon the liver and they impart a vigor to the whole system which is felt by the liver.

6 Long journeys persisted in once a year for ~~too~~ three or four years, have sometimes cured this disease.

7 ~~attacks~~ I have once known it removed by a change of climate.

I shall dismiss this disorder of the liver by remarking that it frequently exists in a portion of the

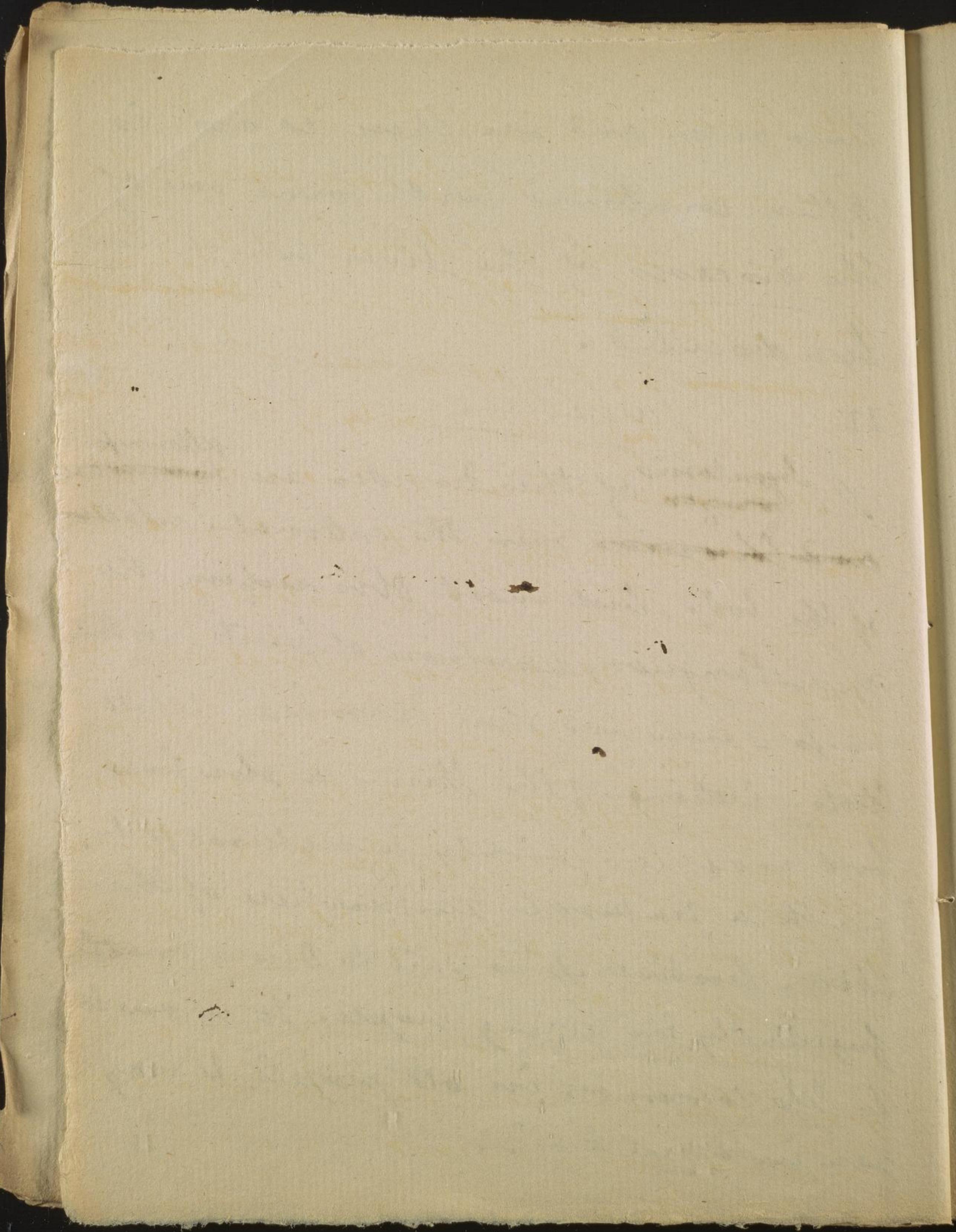


liver only, and in these cases is often combined with some one of the diseases of the liver which have been described.

II

Jaundice.

The ~~causes~~ symptoms of this disorder are ~~tumid~~^{yellowish} and ~~thickened~~ over the external surface of the body, but most obviously in the eyes - languor, depression of spirits, costive stools - now and then diarrhoea - white rags - now and then fever - a slow fever but more commonly a natural pulse, with a natural temperature of the skin. Constipation is said to occur most frequently in young people. It is said to be less common in old people, & very rare in drunkards.



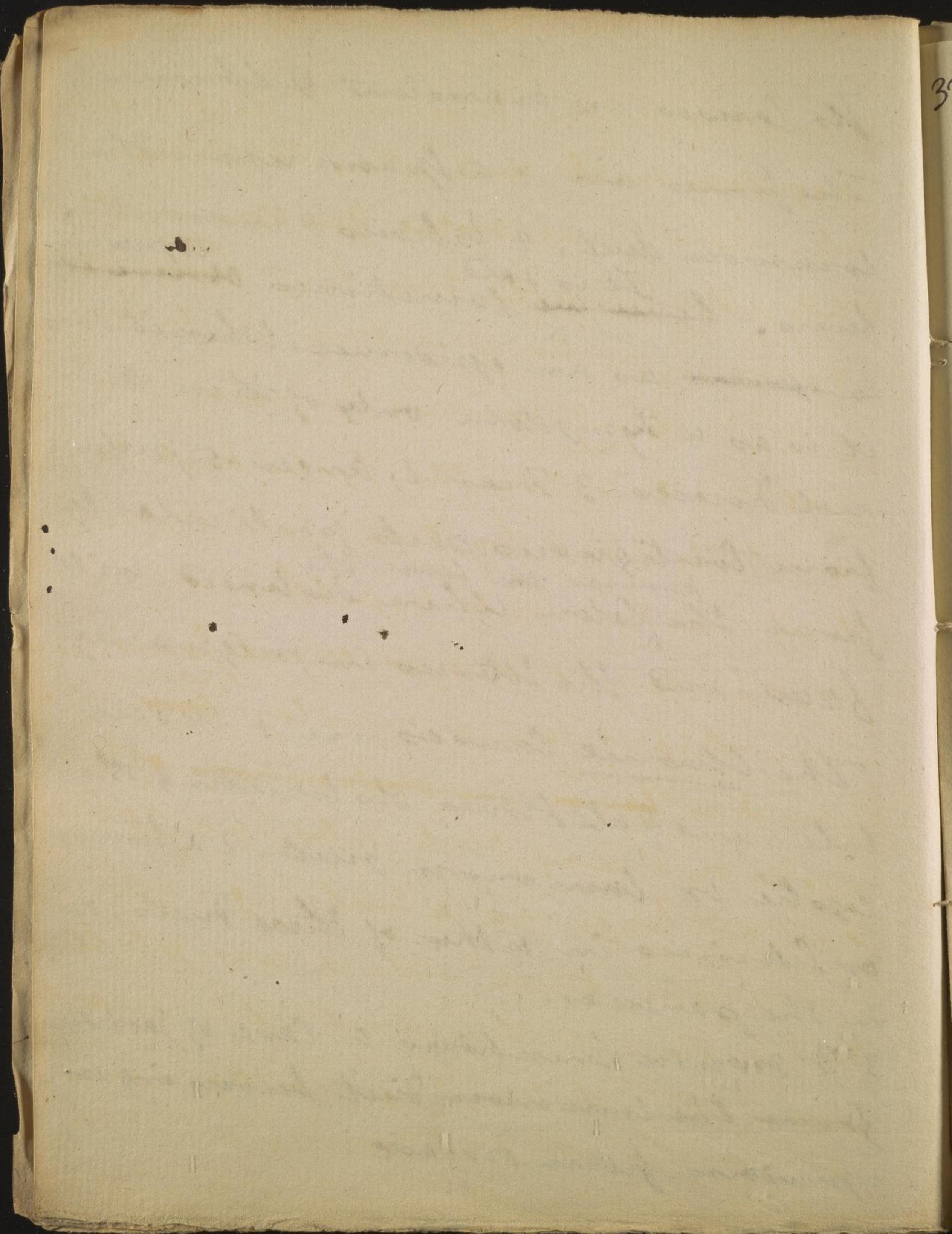
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Its causes are transient & Chronic.

The former are 1 a spasms upon the common duct, 2 bilious & intermitting fevers. - ^{It is said} ~~because~~ sometimes ^{to prevail} observe it to appear as an epidemic. When it does, it is as a symptom only of those animal diseases. 3 Fear 4 anger 5 prepare from contiguous parts particularly from the ^{pancreas, the} Colon when distended with feces, and the Uterus in pregnancy.

The Chronic causes are 1 viscid bile, and gall stones obstructing the cystic or common duct. 2 a tumor or leprosy in either of those ducts, or in the pancreas.

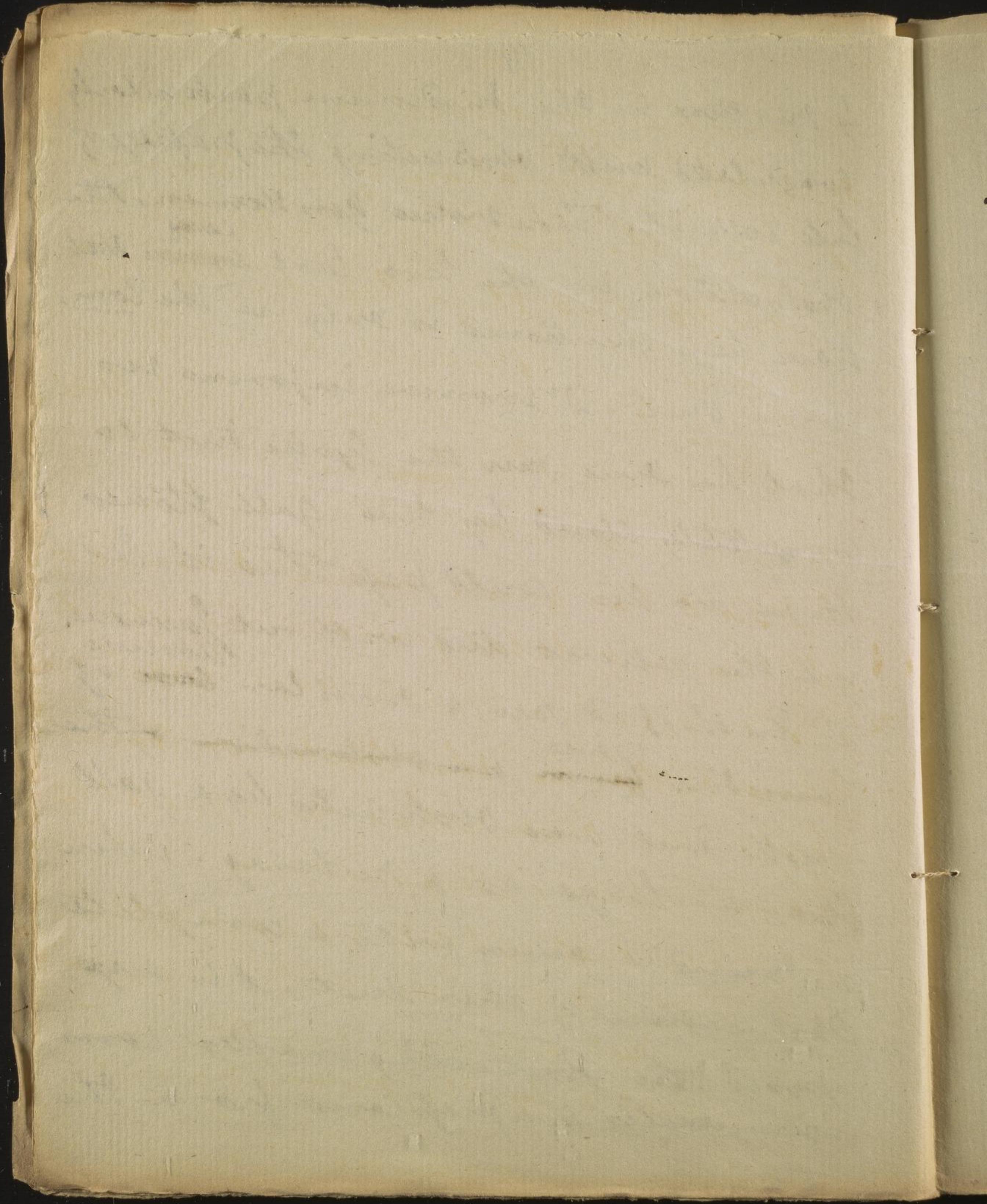
3 Dr. Gourvise mentions a case of Jaundice from the common duct becoming impeded from disease.



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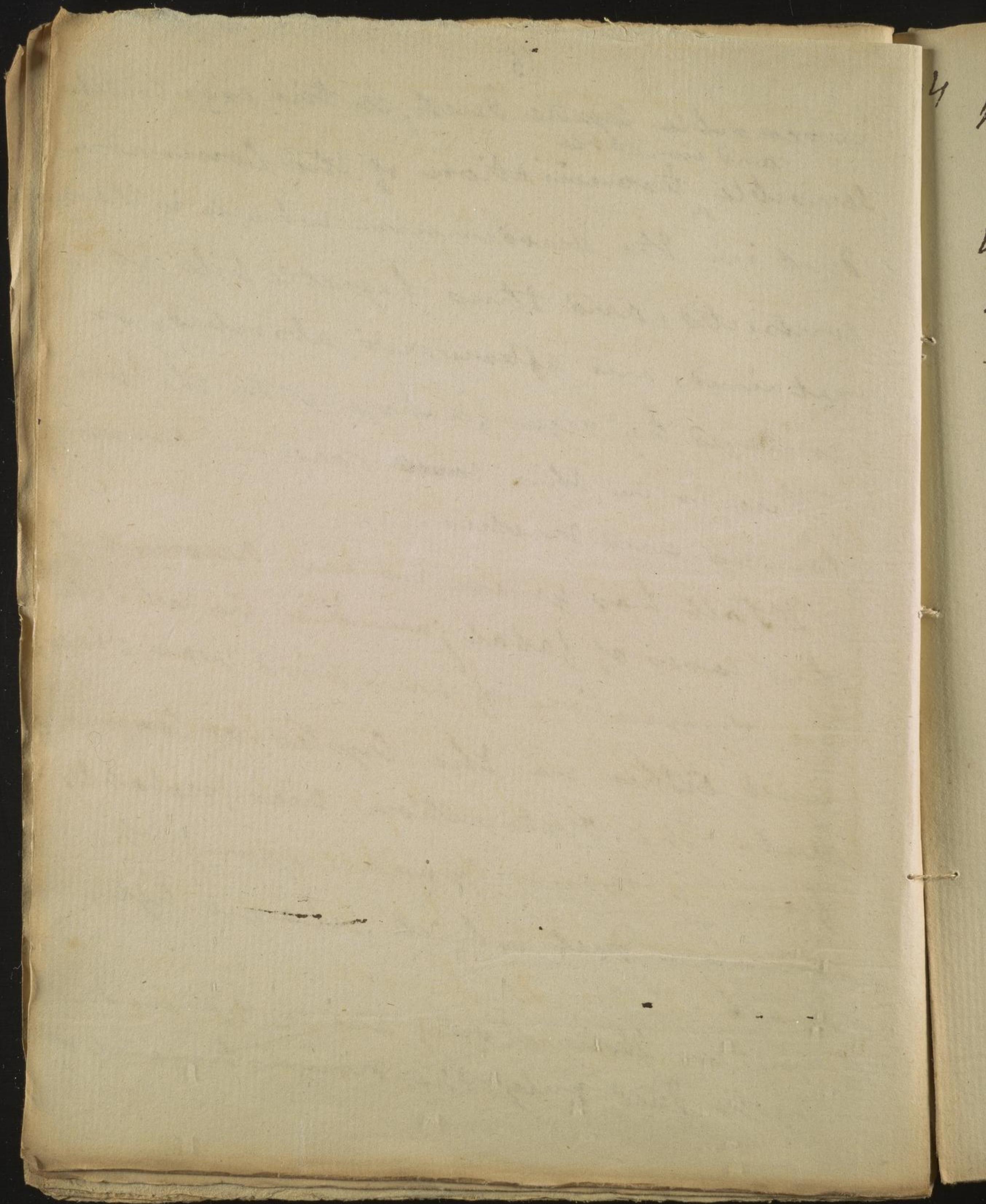
4 matters in the duodenum particularly
congealed milk obstructing the passage of
bile into it. Take notice Dr. Horner, the
obstruction in the two last ~~cases~~ ^{cases} that
have been mentioned is only in the com-
-mon duct. Dr. Monroe informs us
that he once saw the Cystic duct so
completely closed by two gall stones
that no air could pass thro' it, &
yet the patient died without Jaundice.
Dr. Re therefore saw a similar ^{Absence} ~~case~~ of
Jaundice ^{where} ~~from~~ ^{an} obstruction of the
cystic duct was obstructed by a gall
stone as large as a nutmeg. When
a Jaundice occurs with a complete
obstruction of this duct, it is sup-
-posed the obstructing matter com-
-municates impressions from the



insensible cystic duct, to the exquisitely
and irritable
insensible termination of the common
duct in the duodenum which is thereby
constricted, and thus hepatic bile is
retained, and afterwards absorbed, or
conveyed by reperfusion into the blood.
There is in this case an error
sensus and motus.

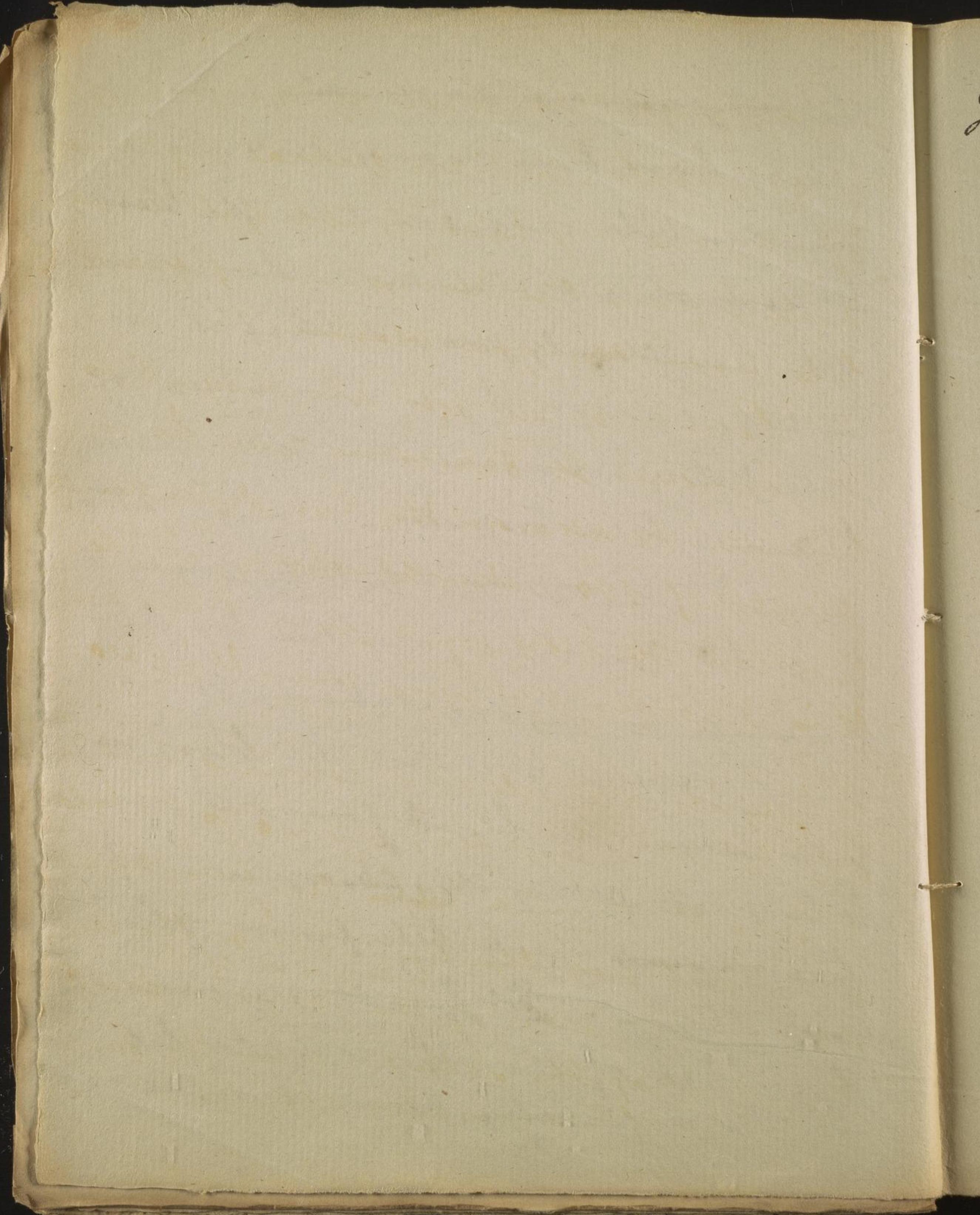
5 Distoll has given us an account of
three cases of fatal jaundice in which
no obstruction of any kind was disco-
vered either in the cystic, or common
duct. The obstruction was probably
from a tonic spasm upon the
common duct which relaxed after
death.

~~When obstructions are seated in the
cystic duct only, the movement of~~



~~The body goes on as usual.~~

There have been many disputes whether bile can exist in the blood. Dr Roebuck a graduate in this University has clearly proved that it does, in this disorder, by a number of satisfactory experiments. There have likewise been disputes among pathologists whether the bile be conveyed into the blood in a jaundice by absorption or re-erigitation. It is most probable it enters the blood in both ways. The black jaundice seems to be produced by the absorption of bile contained black bile from the ~~gall bladder~~. Dr Smith supposes the blackness of the Africans to be derived originally from this cause.



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I have seen the color of the face of
a greenish cast in several instances
of jaundice. I have ^{no} doubt of its being
derived from the absorption of green
bile. ~~from the gall bladder.~~

Persons of all ages are subject to
the Jaundice. It occurs in new born
infants. It attacks the two sexes nearly
alike. Of 100 patients whom Dr Mc-
Bride attended in a given time in
this disorder 52 were men & 48 wo-
men.

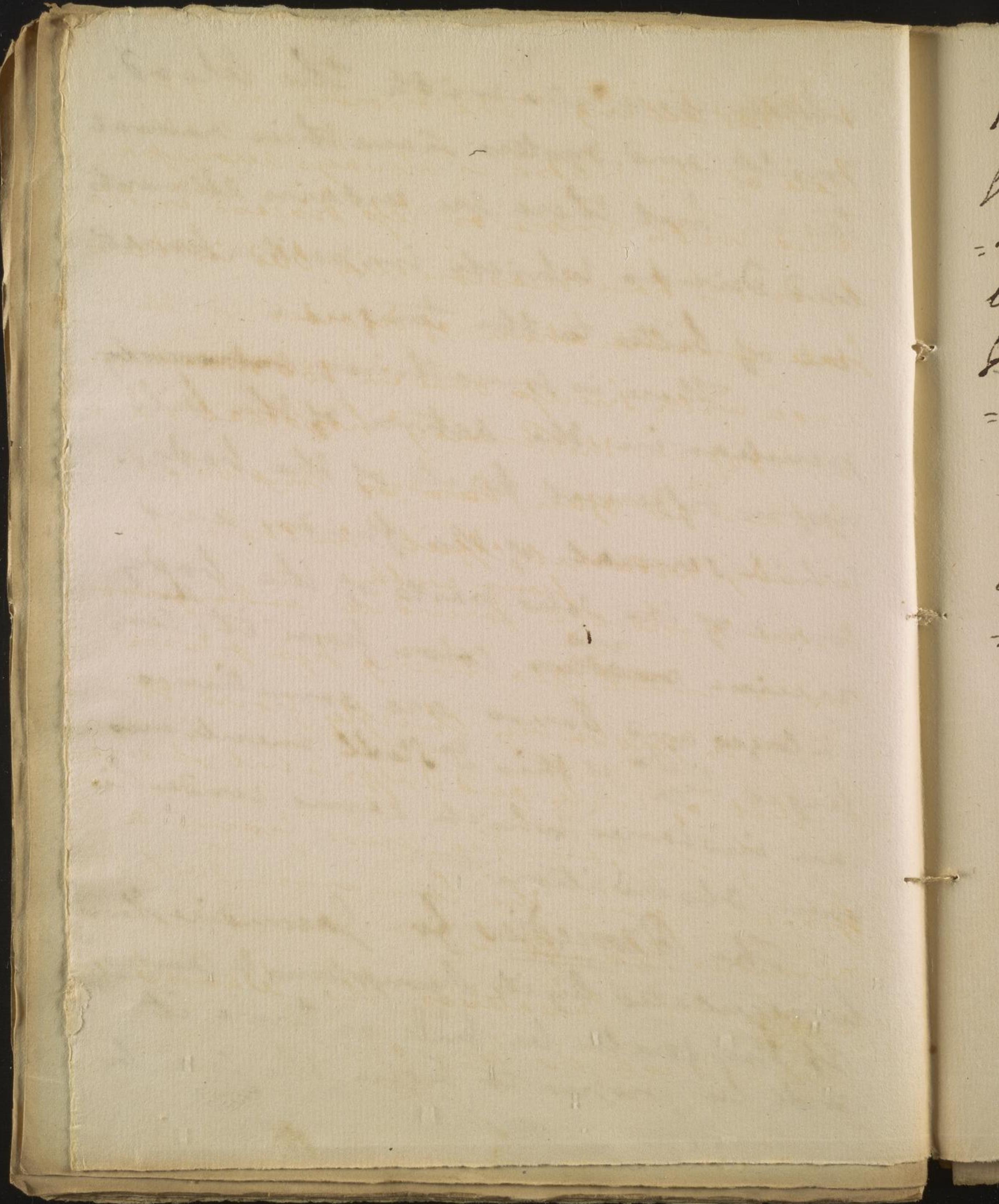
Objects are seldom coloured in the
eye by this disorder, owing to the bile
tinging the tunica ~~abdominal~~ conjunctiva
only, and not the humors of the eye,
nor is the color of the ^{brain,} nor of the
tongue, nor
the ~~taste of the~~ saliva - nor the quality
of the milk generally affected by the
bile

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which circulates with the blood.
milk and oysters have their natural
taste, but there are certain abiments
and drinks which impart a sensa-
tion of bitter to the tongue.

There is something extraordi-
narily peculiar in the action of the bile
upon different parts of the body.
while several of the fluids, and
some of the solid parts of the body
receive ~~no~~ color from it, cur-
-tilages and bones are sometimes
tinged by ^{it} of this Dr Stoll mentions
an instance which came under his
own observation.

The Remedies for Jaundie should
be regulated by its Symptoms & causes.
If the pulse be full or tense, it
will be proper to begin the cure by



19

Bloodletting. The disorder in this state of the pulse is always accompanied with more or less disease in the liver. I have occasionally bled in this state combination of disorder with disease with success once in 1803, and again in 1804 in the Pennsylvania hospital, but I have as often ~~had~~ employed this remedy without effect. Authors generally consider ^{fever with} Jaundice with fever as a most alarming symptom.

It is to probably chiefly from the neglect of early and sufficient bleeding.

If the Jaundice arise from a tumor upon the common duct, the remedies should be
1 opiates, laxatives, the warm bath,
and afterwards tonics.

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If it arise from the pressure of
the Colon distended with风, they
should be removed by

3 purges. If it arise from the
pressure of the pregnant Uterus ^{up-}-
wards, it should be removed by de-
-pressing the Uterus by means of a
bandage. If it arise from viscid

bile it should be removed,

5 by emetics. - purges - mineral

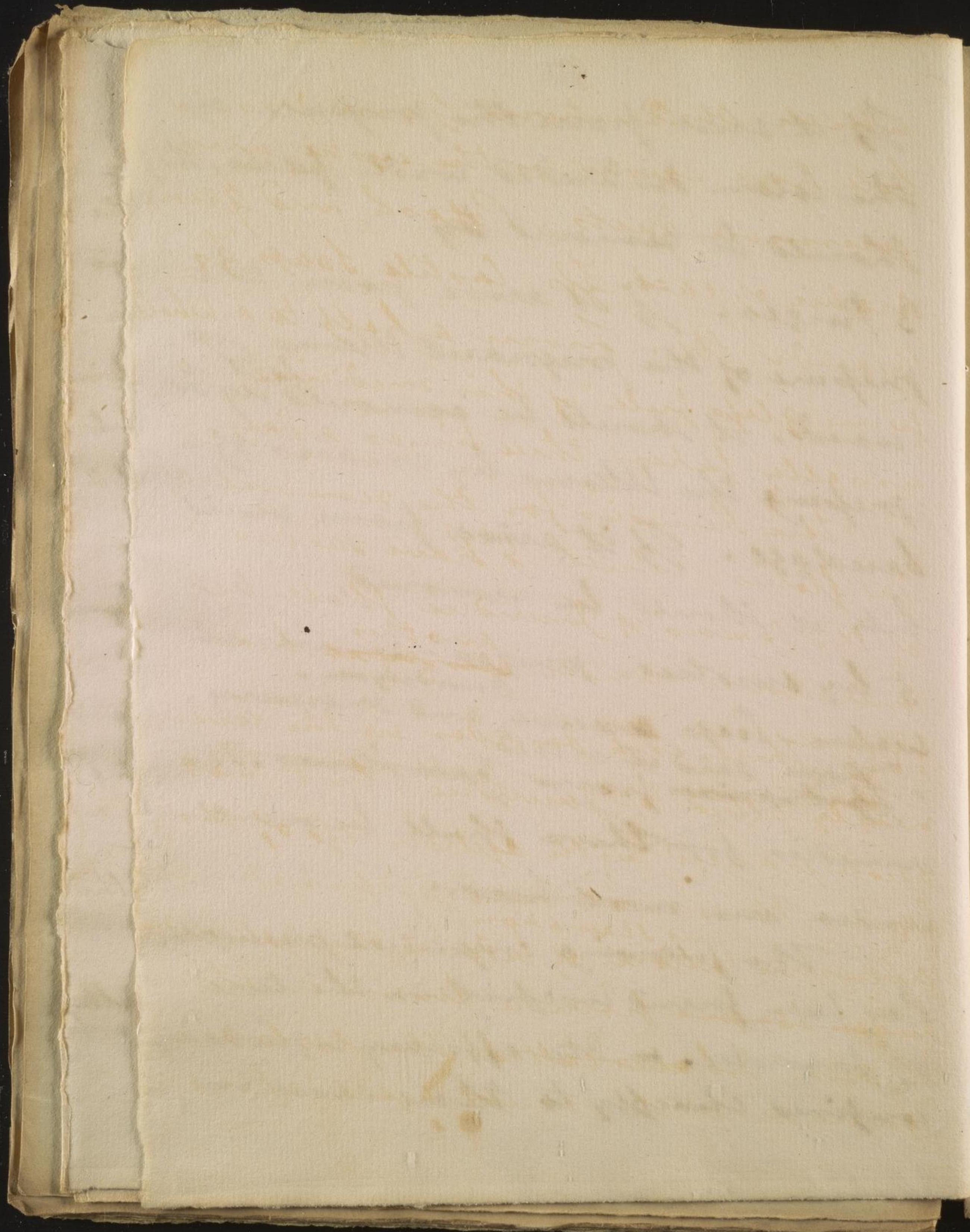
waters - Soap, ~~excise~~, ^{Dandylon -} and mercury.

I have said it arises

~~It arises from the floors. The~~

remedies for them shall be mentioned
~~under our next head.~~

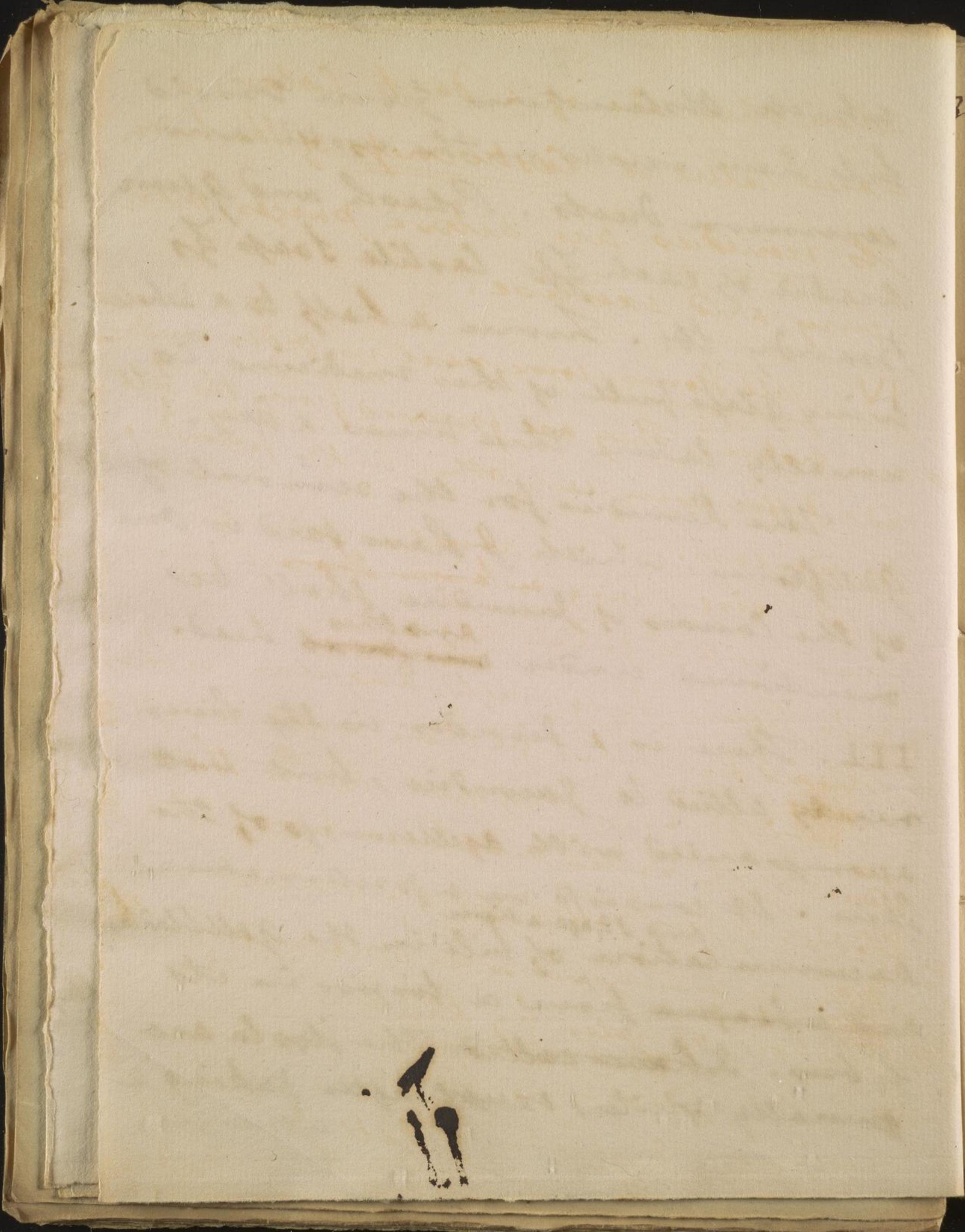
The following empirical prescription
has been found useful in the cure
of Jaundice, & its efficacy is probably
confined chiefly to those cases in



which obstructions from viscid
bile have existed in the cystic and
common ducts. Potash and Gum
Arabic of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Castile Soap $\frac{3}{4}$
Brandy 1*lb.* From a half to a whole-
wine glass full of this medicine is
usually taken three times a day.

The Remedies for the removal of
Gallstones, which I have said is one
of the causes of Jaundie shall be
mentioned under ~~another~~ head.

III. There is a disorder in the liver
nearly allied to Jaundie, but not
accompanied with yellowness of the
skin. It consists in a preternatural
accumulation of bile in the Gallbladder,
^{and stagnation} and a stagnation from a torpor in its
fibres. I have called the stools are
generally white, except after taking a
purgative.

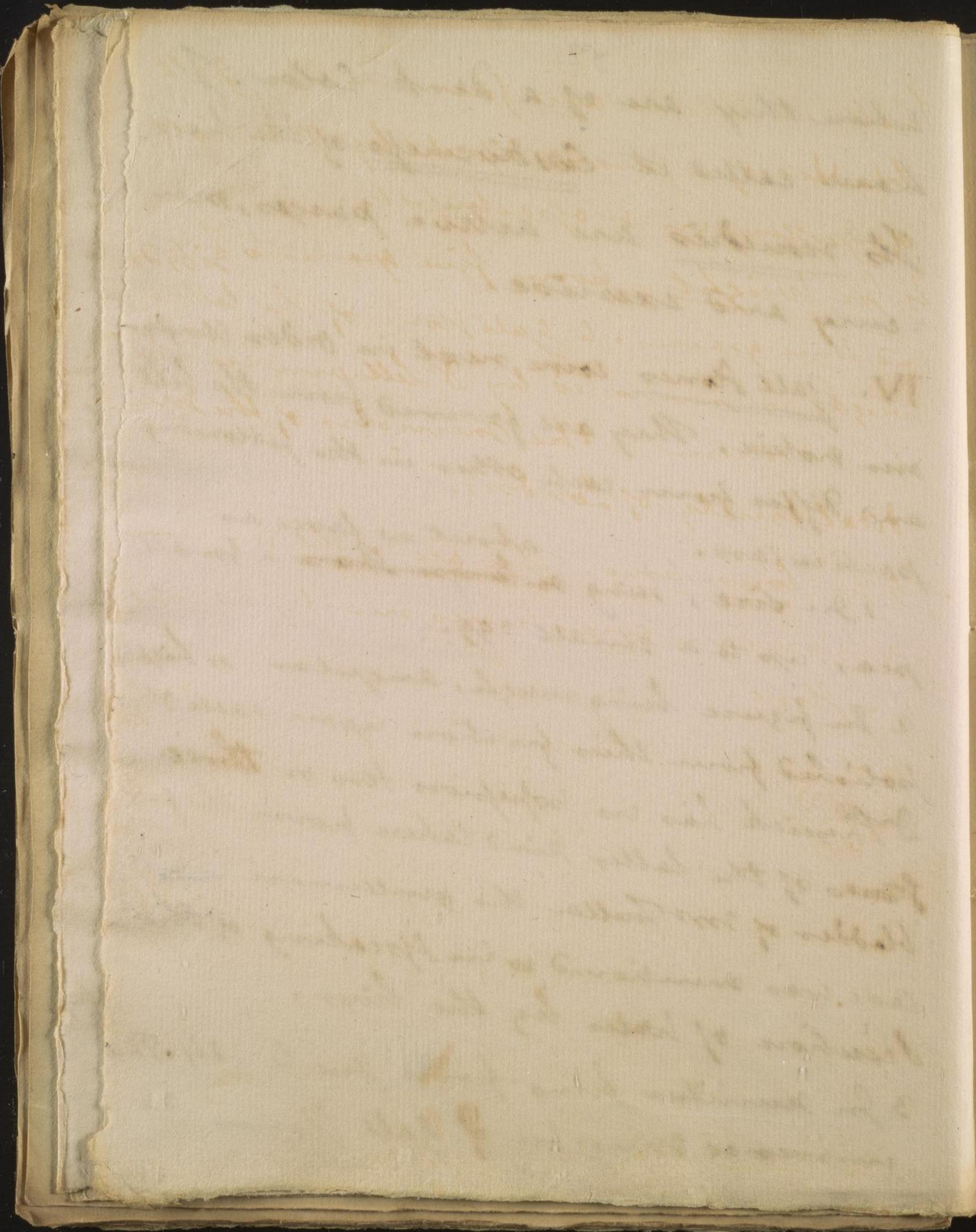


where they are of a dark color. I
have called it Cysticcrep of the liver.
Its remedies are active purges, mer-
cury and exercise.

IV. Gall Stones come next in order under
our notice. They are formed from the bile,
and differ from each other in the following
particulars.

1 In size, being ~~sometimes~~ about as large as
peas, up to a small egg: ...
2 In figure being rough, angular, or highly
polished from their friction upon each other.
Dr Physick has in proportion two or three
stones of the latter kind taken from the gall
bladder of Mrs Muller the gentleman ~~case~~
case was mentioned in speaking of the
scurion of water by the liver.

3 In number being from one to 114. That
immense number of gall stones Dr



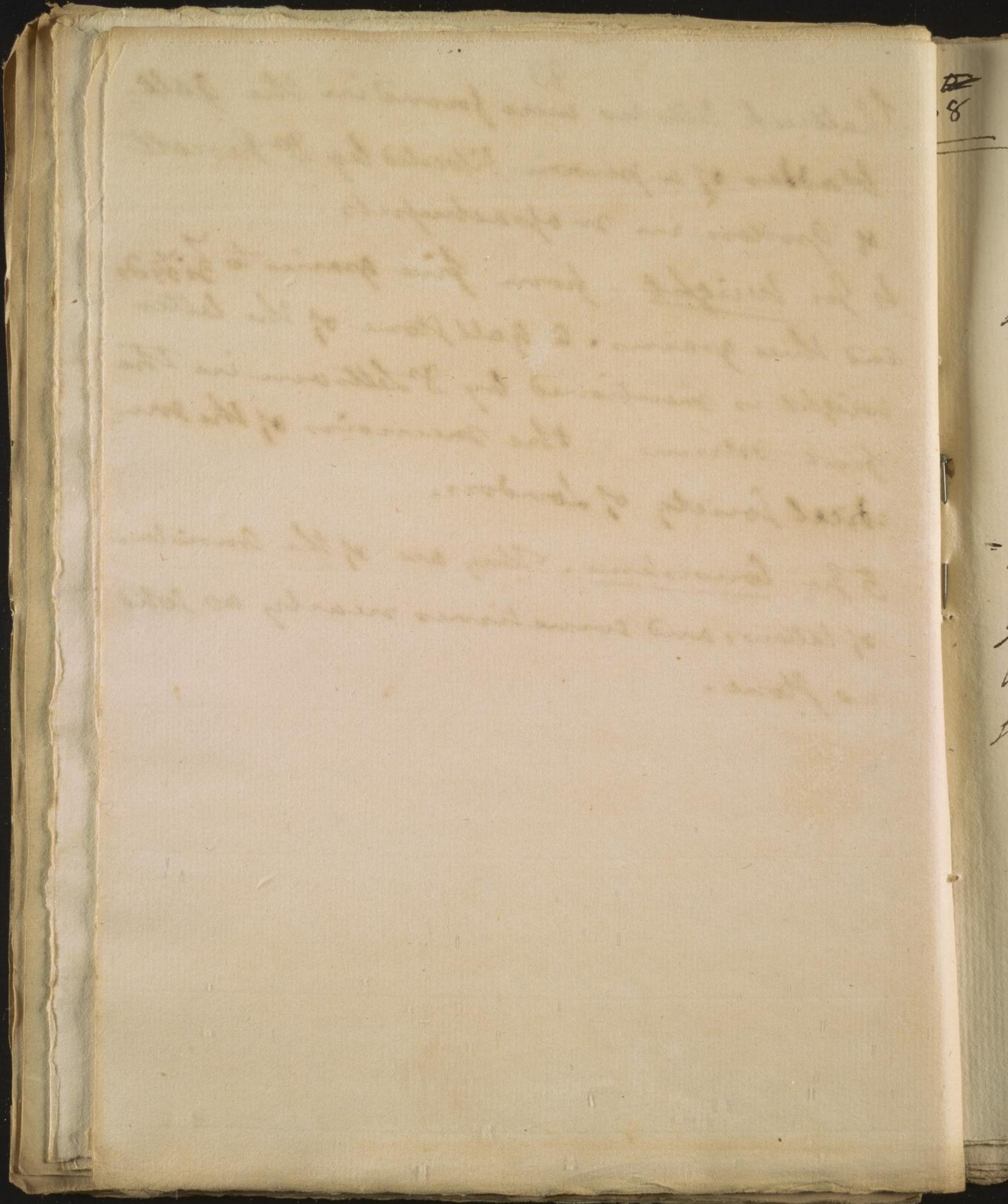
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that such titles as were found in the gall-bladder of a person dissected by Dr Prescott of Groton in Massachusetts.

4 In weight - from five grains to $\frac{7}{3} \frac{2}{3}$ dr and three grains. A gall stone of the latter weight is mentioned by Dr Lettsom in the first volume of the memoirs of the medical Society of London.

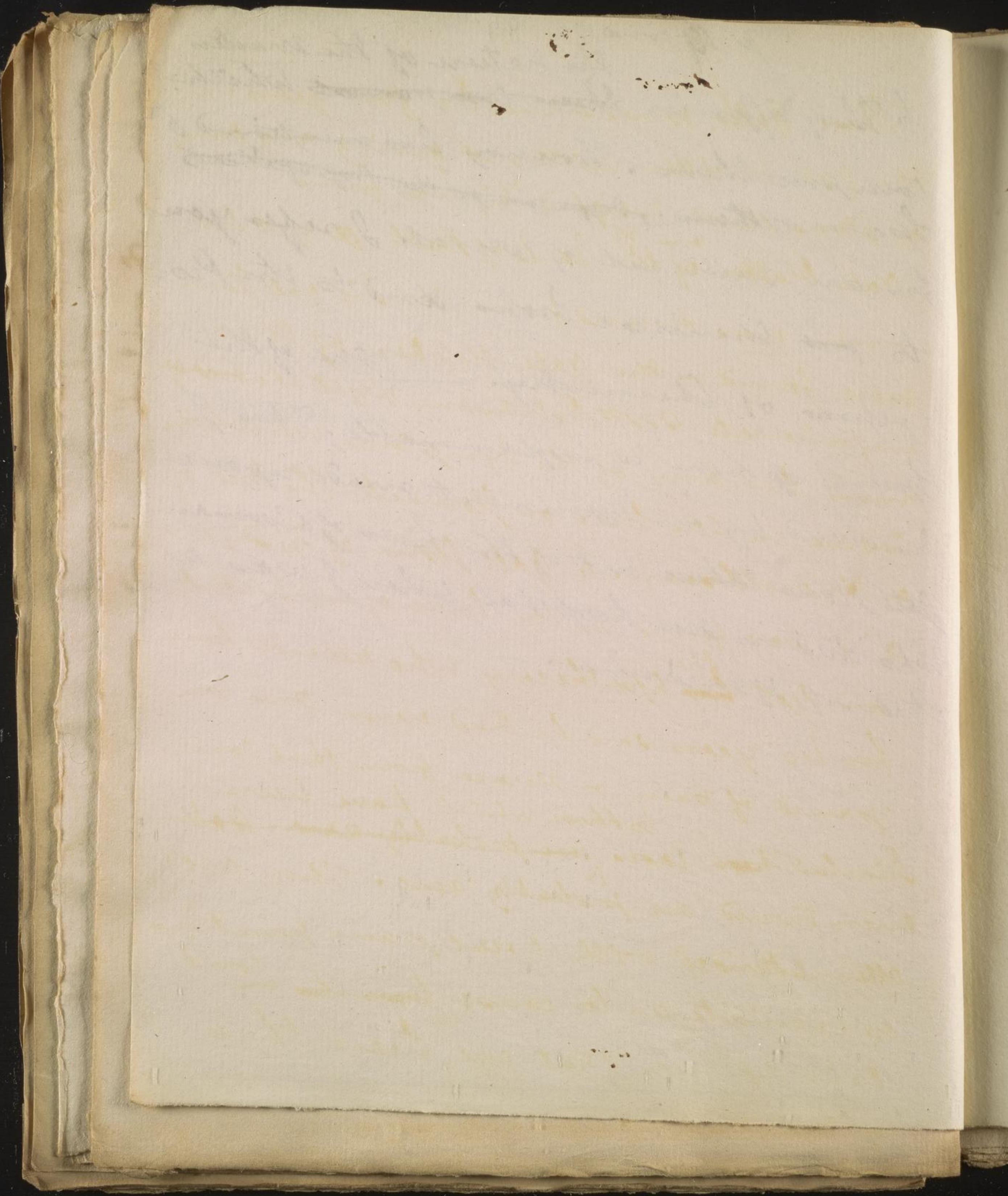
5 In consistency. They are of the consistency of tallow, and sometimes nearly as solid as stone.



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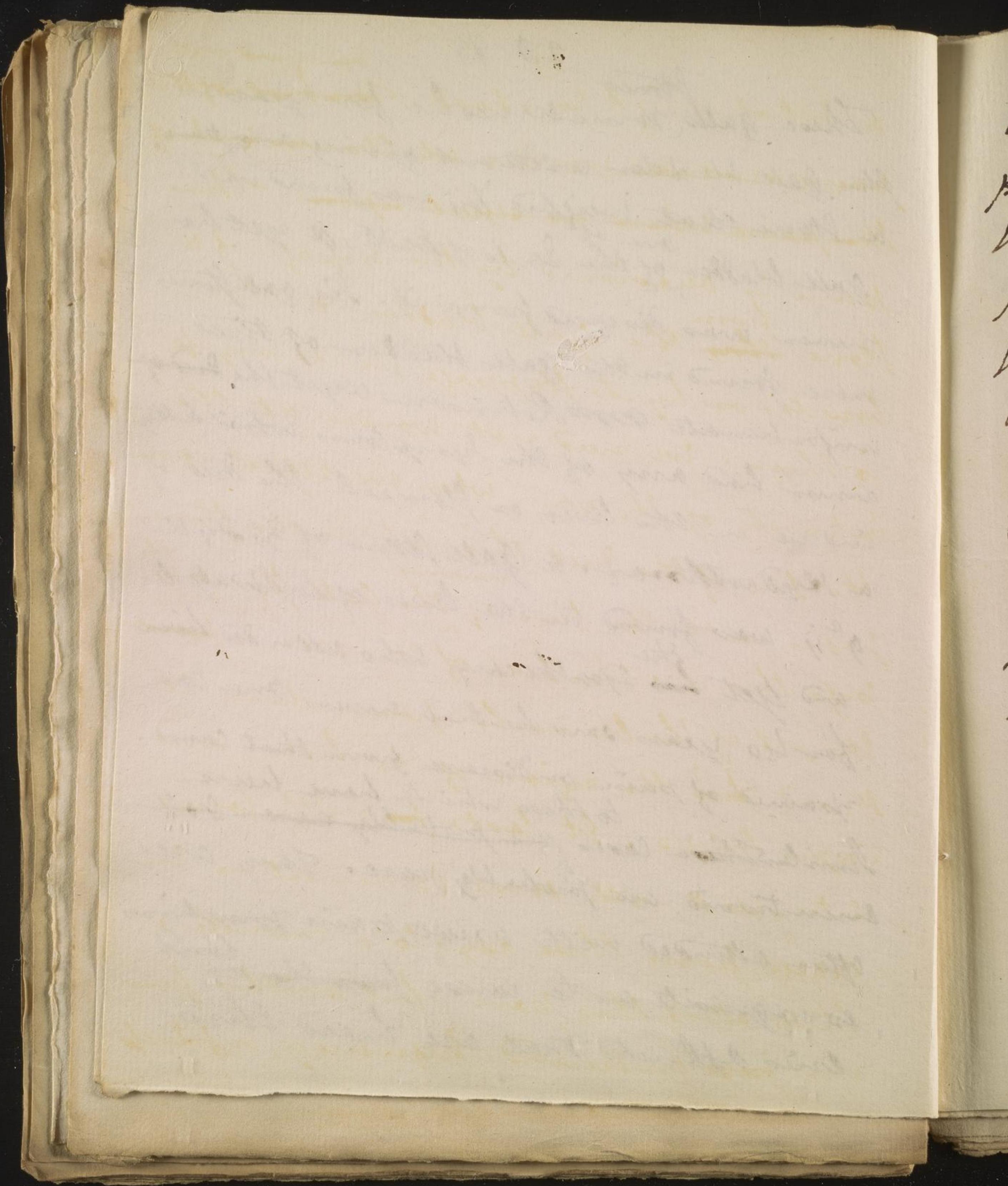
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the nature of the matter
compose them. You may have mentioned 6
species of them, ~~and~~ ^{respecting the composition} of which I refer you
for an account of which I refer you
to the Chemical books and to the Pro-
fessor of Chemistry. — one of the
spurts of them is inflammable.] This I
discovered by an experiment made upon
gall stone taken out of the liver of a woman
who died in our hospital when I was a
student of medicine. —



20 85

These gall stones sometimes lie for years in
the Gall bladder without giving any pain.
a stone that weighed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb was found in the
Gall bladder ^{one of} of the Earls of Bath, & yet he
never was disturbed from it. Six gallstones
were found in the Gall bladder of the
unfortunate Mrs Robinson. Yet she died of
never had any of the symptoms which they
induce in the liver or stomach. She died of
a Hydrocephalus. a gall stone of 2 lbs &
 $\frac{1}{2}$ was found in the liver of Lord Walpole,
and yet ^{the} Apothecary who attended him
for 40 years said he had never been com-
plained of pain or disease from that cause.
to those which have been
similar these cases ~~are probably~~ ^{are} rare. Gall
stones are probably rare. They are
often attended with great pain sometimes
so exquisite as to cause ~~fright~~ ^{loud}
cries & shrieks that are heard thro'



et 86

we need not
a whole neighbourhood. In fact often
~~pain is a wonder at the intensity of~~
~~This pain which we reflect upon~~ This
pain is occasioned by the passage of a
stone ~~from~~ ^{from} the gall bladder to the
bowels, or by its stoppage in its progress
to them. We need not wonder at the
intensity of the pain when we reflect upon
the size of the duct thro' which the stone
passes with the fire of the gall stones ^{many} ch-
pays this it. The seat of the pain is ~~about~~
the pit of the stomach, from whence it
spreads thro' the region of the liver, and
upper bowels. It lasts, for with some
intervals & with some diminution in
degree from three days to a month.
Chills attend this pain, but neither fever
nor ~~far~~ increased frequency, or fulness

V; such as are proper in ^{the} forming
state of the disease induced by them.

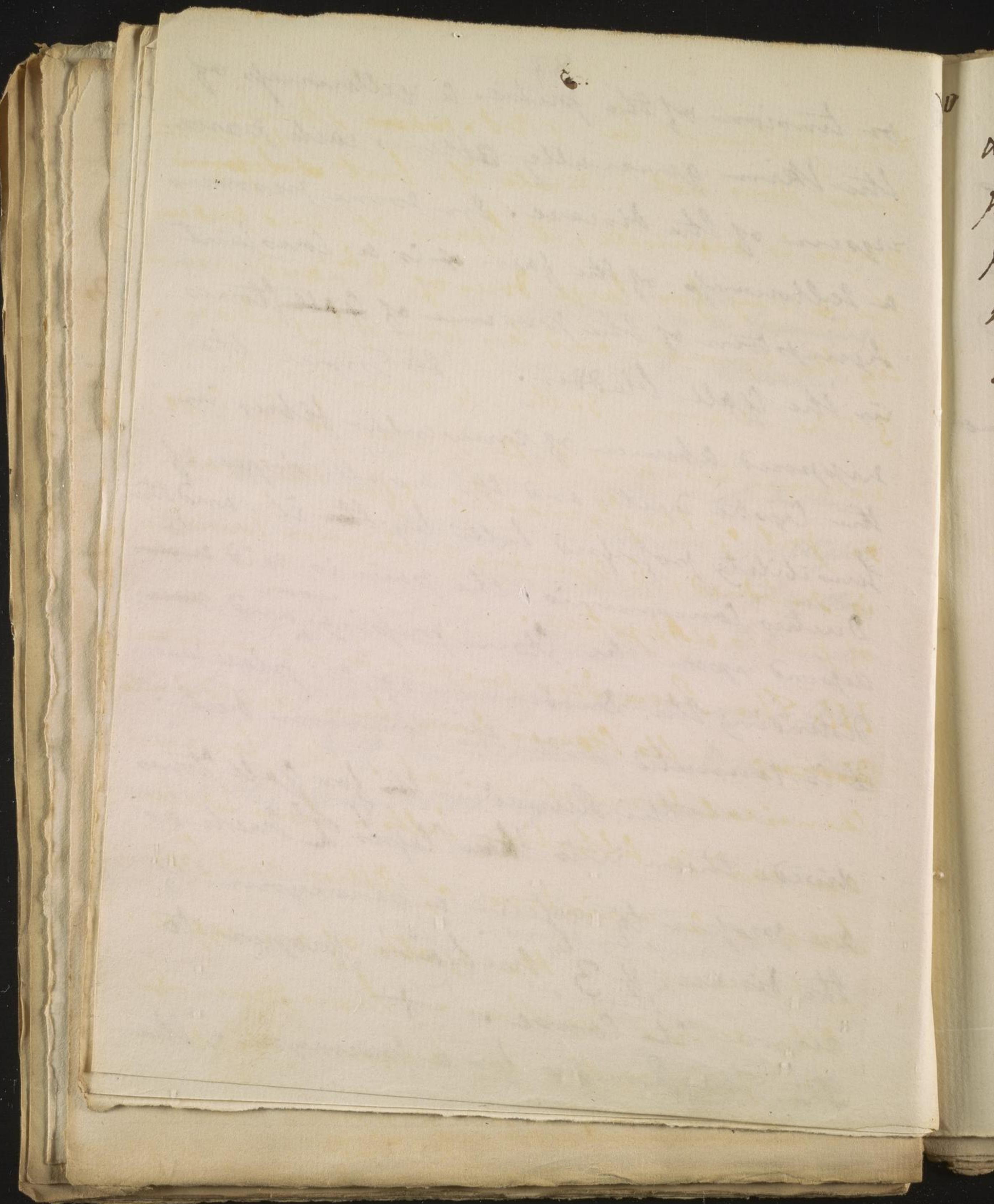
+ ~~To stand~~ ^I The symptoms of an
approaching attack of this disease are slight
pain - Costiveness - flatulency - and yellow-
-turbid water. In this state of the disease
small & repeated doses of Laudanum - ab-
-stainance - ^{a gentle purge} not the sudorium, & rest pre-
-vent the formation of a paroxysm.

817

or tension of the pulse. A yellowness of
the skin generally attends each parox-
-ysis of the disease. In some persons
a pallor of the face is a constant
symptom of the presence of gallstones
in the gall bladder. — It is from the
supposed absence of muscular fibers in
the cystic duct, and the small degree of
tensibility possessed both by ~~the~~ it, and the
Ductus commonis, the pain is said never
to depend upon the stone pressing upon
distending the duodenum at the place where
it is connected with the common duct.

The Remedies for gallstones
divide them into three classes 1st such as
are proper to relieve a paroxysm of
the disease & 3rd such as
^{induced by them} are proper to
remove ~~its~~ cause. +

II The Remedies for a paroxysm of the



23 88

disease should be, & as when I know the
pulse does not indicate it, but ^{when the} it ~~stoppes~~
pain is exquisite, it lyses it, and prepares
the ~~to~~ way for large doses of 2^{lb} Laudanum
by the mouth and by way of injection.

3 The Warm Bath, 4 mustard to the
extremities, and 5 A Blister to the side,
or pit of the stomach. After the pain
is subdued, 6 opening medicines consisting
of purges & syphisters.

III. The Remedies proper to remove
distemper gall stones have been divided into
chemical & mechanical. The former
are said to alkaline salts - lime water,
Soap - a mixture of Oats and Spirit
of turpentine - the yolk of an egg &
Oats mixed together - lime juice - &
the juice of the Dandelion - that is

✓ The late Dr Zimmerman thought
highly of this simple medicine. It was
one of his prescriptions for Frederick
the 11th King of Prussia for a dropsy but
on by an obstructed liver. He prescribed
the extract of this ~~medicine~~ plant as
well as its juice, and that to the amount
he lets 2s of an hundred pounds a
year.

It is probable all the medicines that
have been mentioned act differently
according to the nature, or component
parts of the gall stones. —

the Taraxicum or Linneans. There
are respectable vouchers for the efficacy
of all the medicines I have mentioned.

In favor of the Dandelion, I can speak
from my own experience. I was led to
use it with the more confidence from having
read in Cheseaux's Anatomy that deer
when killed in the winter discover bilious
concretions in the liver, but never after
they have fed for two or three months
upon the Spring Grapes. ^{I have heard this}
~~fact confirmed by a butcher in this city.~~ ^{all} ~~so late~~ for
what manner, these medicines act I
know not - It is certain ^{some} of them partially
take gall stones out of the body, but
it is difficult to conceive how they can
be conveyed in a state so concentrated, or
in such a quantity, ^{as to} ~~so diluted as to act upon the gall-~~
- stones in the Gall bladder. ^{Dry} ^V ^{Linnomanis}
~~partic~~ ^{partic} ~~Wood~~

V Dr Darwin & Dr Jacob Hall have published
each a Cure performed by this remedy. -

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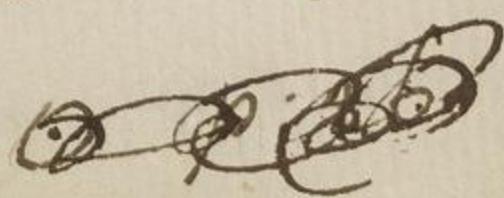
The remedies which are mechanically
in removing Gall Stones are

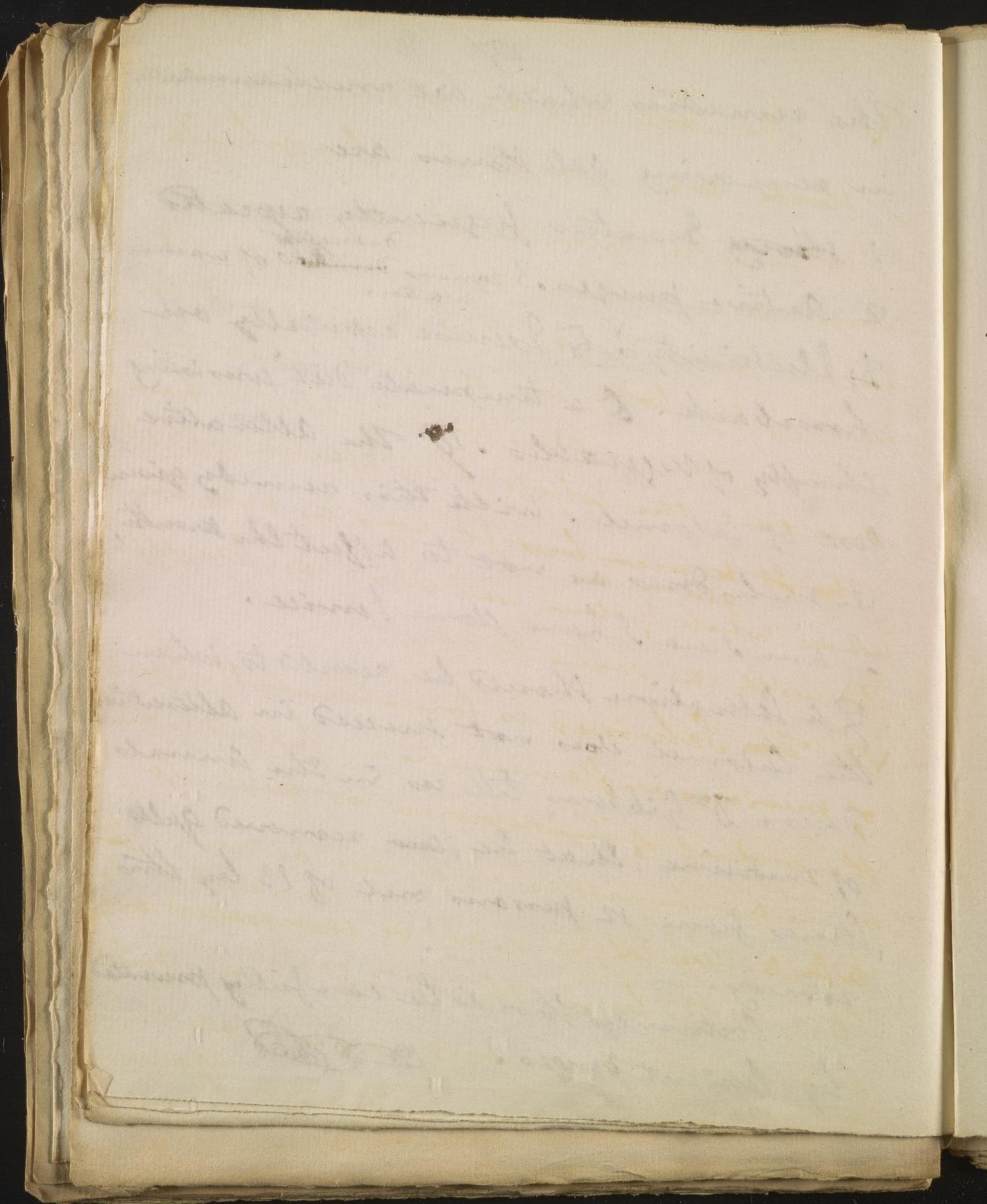
1 Haemorrhage frequently repeated
2 Active purges. 3 copious draughts
of warm water.

4 Electricity. 5 Exercise especially on
homback. 6 a temperate diet consisting
chiefly of vegetables. 7 the alternative
use of Calomel. with this remedy given
in such doses as not to affect the mouth.

I am sure I have done well.

8 a cathartick should be resorted to, when
the Calomel does not succeed in alternative
doses. Dr Gibbons tells us in the Annals
of medicine, that he has removed gall
stones from 12 persons out of 13 by this
remedy. —

Catharticks should be carefully presented
by lenient purges. 



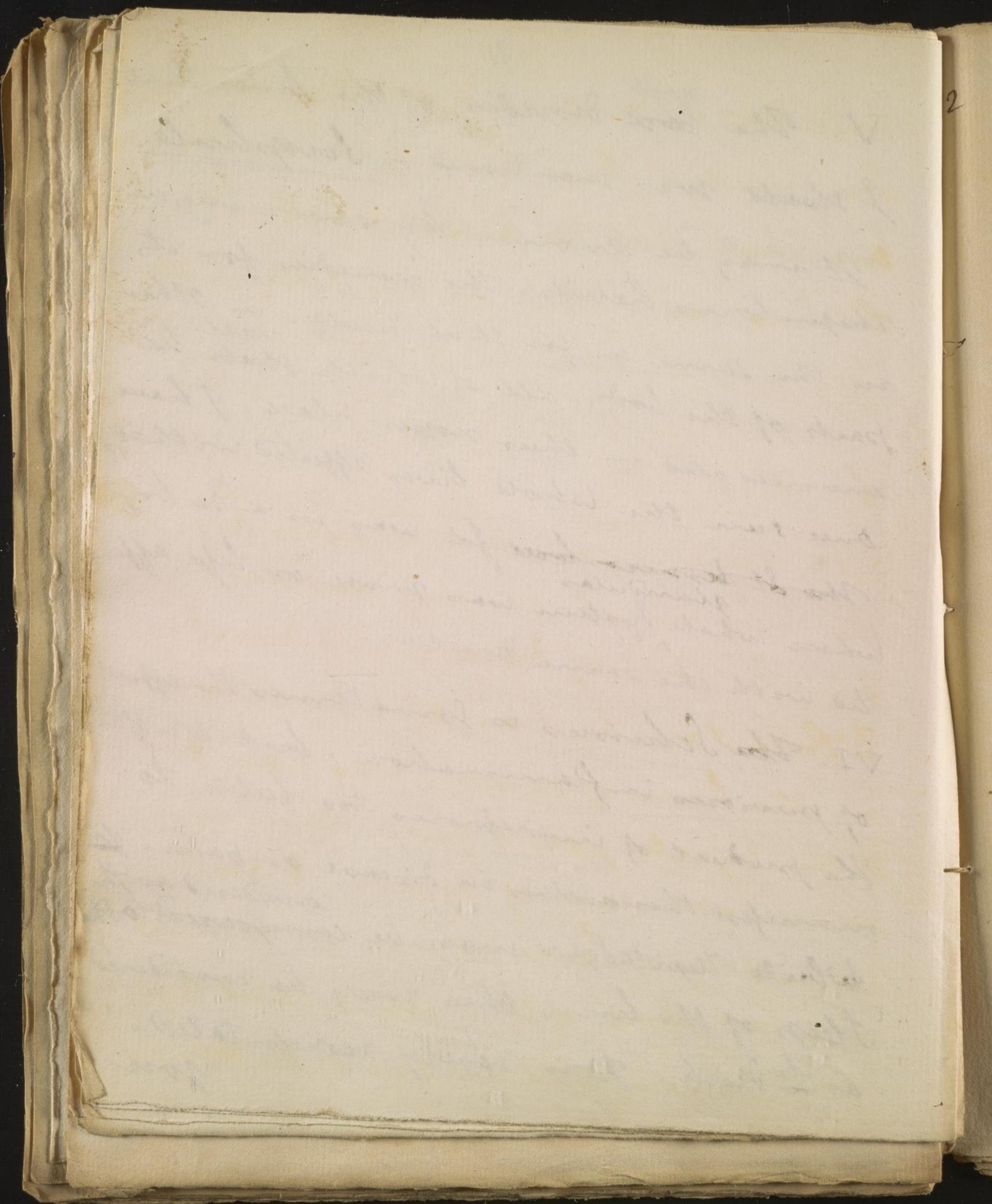
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V. The ^{next} disorder of the liver that
I should was mentioned is Syphilita.

It may be known by occurring in
sophomore habits. The remedies for it
are the same as for that disorder in other
parts of the body, all of which ^{will} be
enumerated in their proper place. I have
once seen the whole liver affected with it,
~~that it was~~ ^{glandular} but it was in a boy
whose whole system was more or less affec-
-ted with the same disorder.

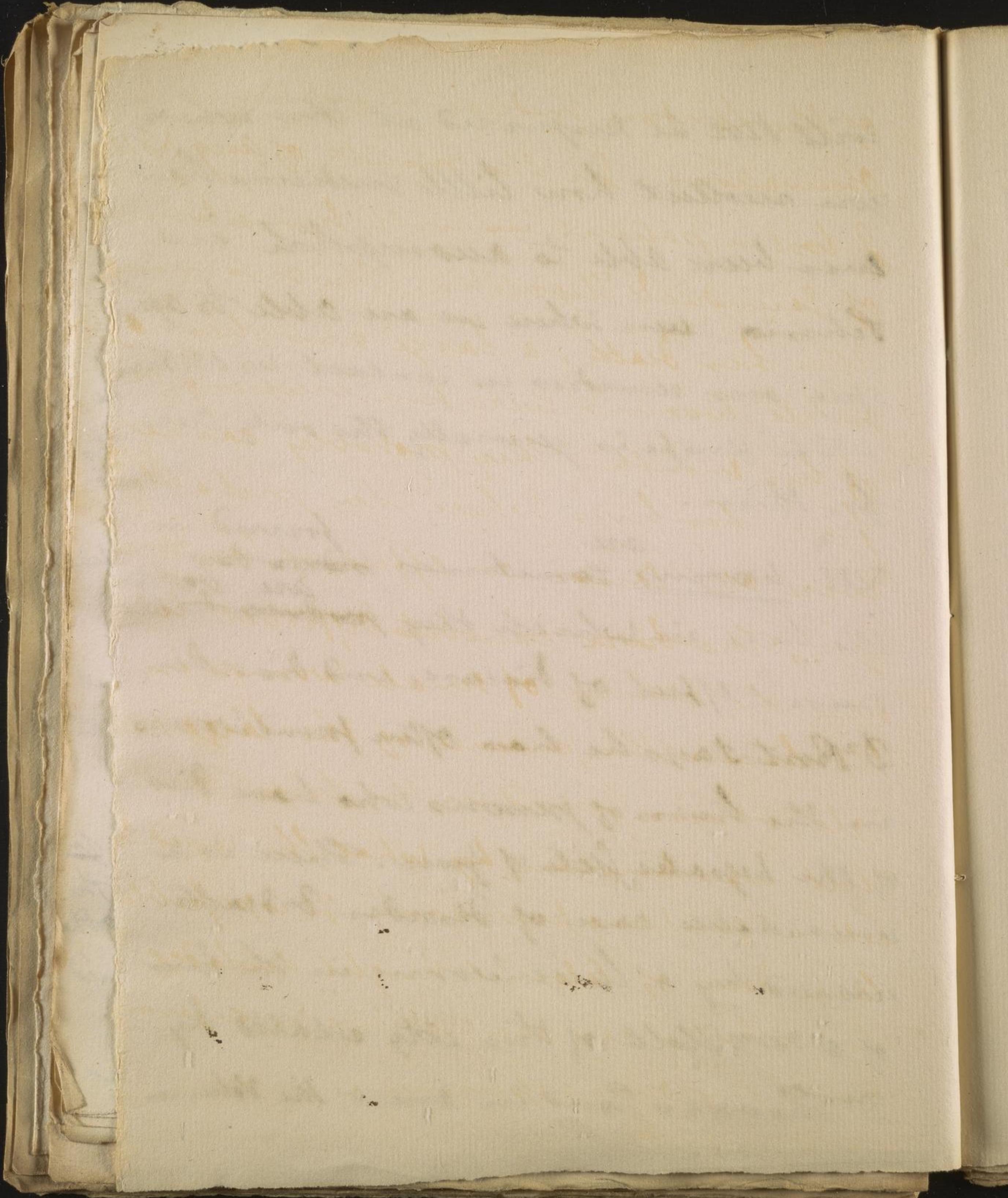
VI. The Schistos is sometimes the effect
of previous inflammation, but it is often
the product of impressions too feeble to
manifest themselves in disease or pain. It
while Urticaria may be ^{considered as the} ~~considered to be~~
flea of the liver, this may be considered
as its death. It is rarely re-erupted.

You



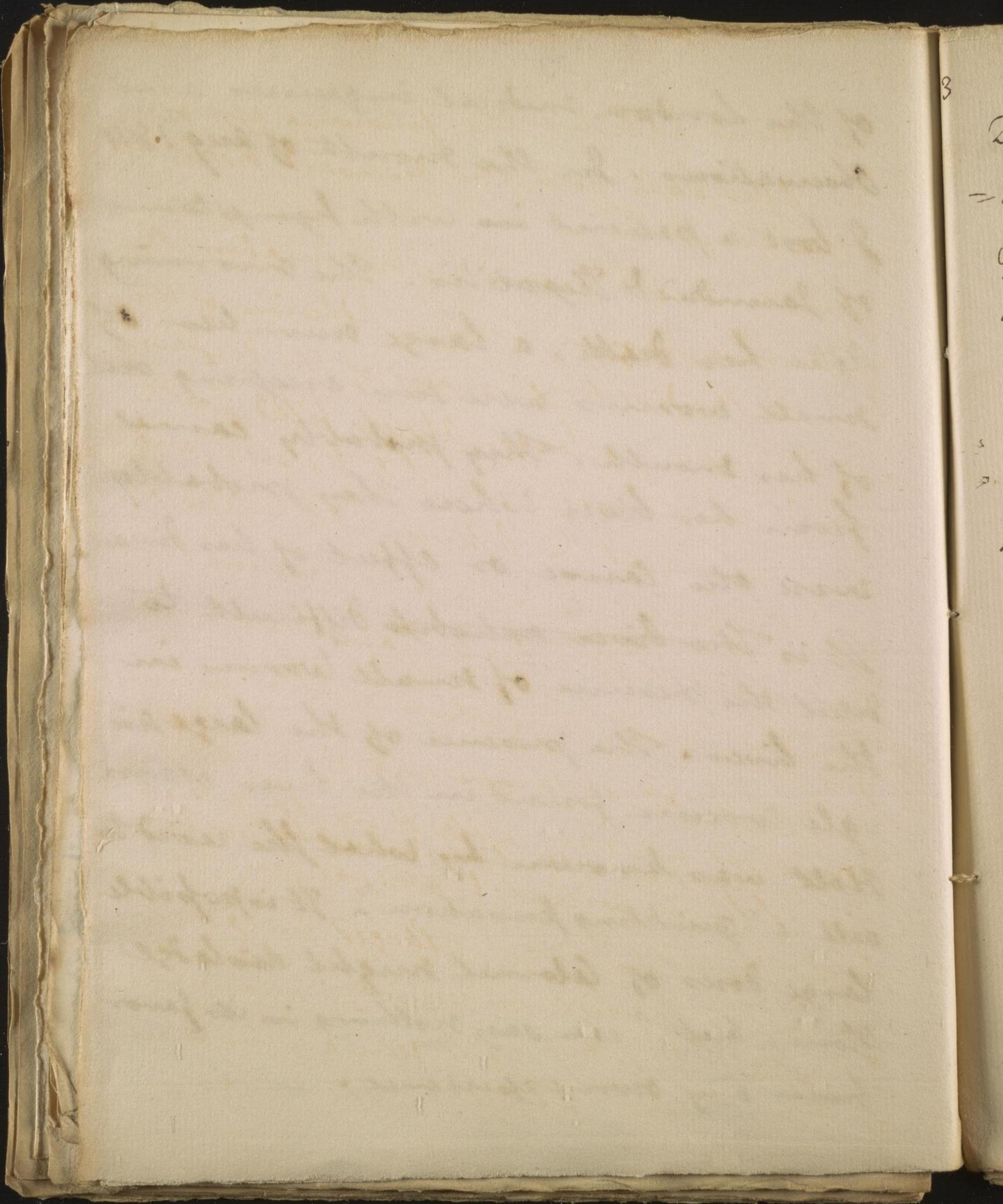
will not be surprised at this when
you recollect how little medicine has
ever been able to accomplish in
Schwaz even where we are able to ap-
ply our remedies in contact with them.
The knife is generally the only cure
for them.

VII. worms are found in
the liver in which they produce
cause & effect of disease, and disorder.
Dr Port says he has often found worms
in the livers of persons who have died
of the hepatic state of fever. There is a
remarkable case of disorder & death
induced by a large worm in the liver
of a man Holt of this city related by
Dr Thomas Bond in one of the Volumes



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of the London medical inquiries and
Observations. In the month of Aug¹ 1811
I lost a patient in with symptoms
of Jaundice & Hepatitis. The morning
after her death, a large number of
small worms were seen creeping out
of her mouth. They probably came
from her liver where they probably
were the cause, or effect of her disease.
It is ~~the~~ difficult to
detect the presence of small worms in
the liver. The presence of the large sin-
gle worm found in the liver of Mr.
Holt was known by what he used to
call a "Quirking sensation". It is possible
large doses of Aloë might dislodge
them, but I can say nothing in its favor
from my own experience. —



3
Disections exhibit the following appearance -
- as after death from the diseases & disorders
of the liver.

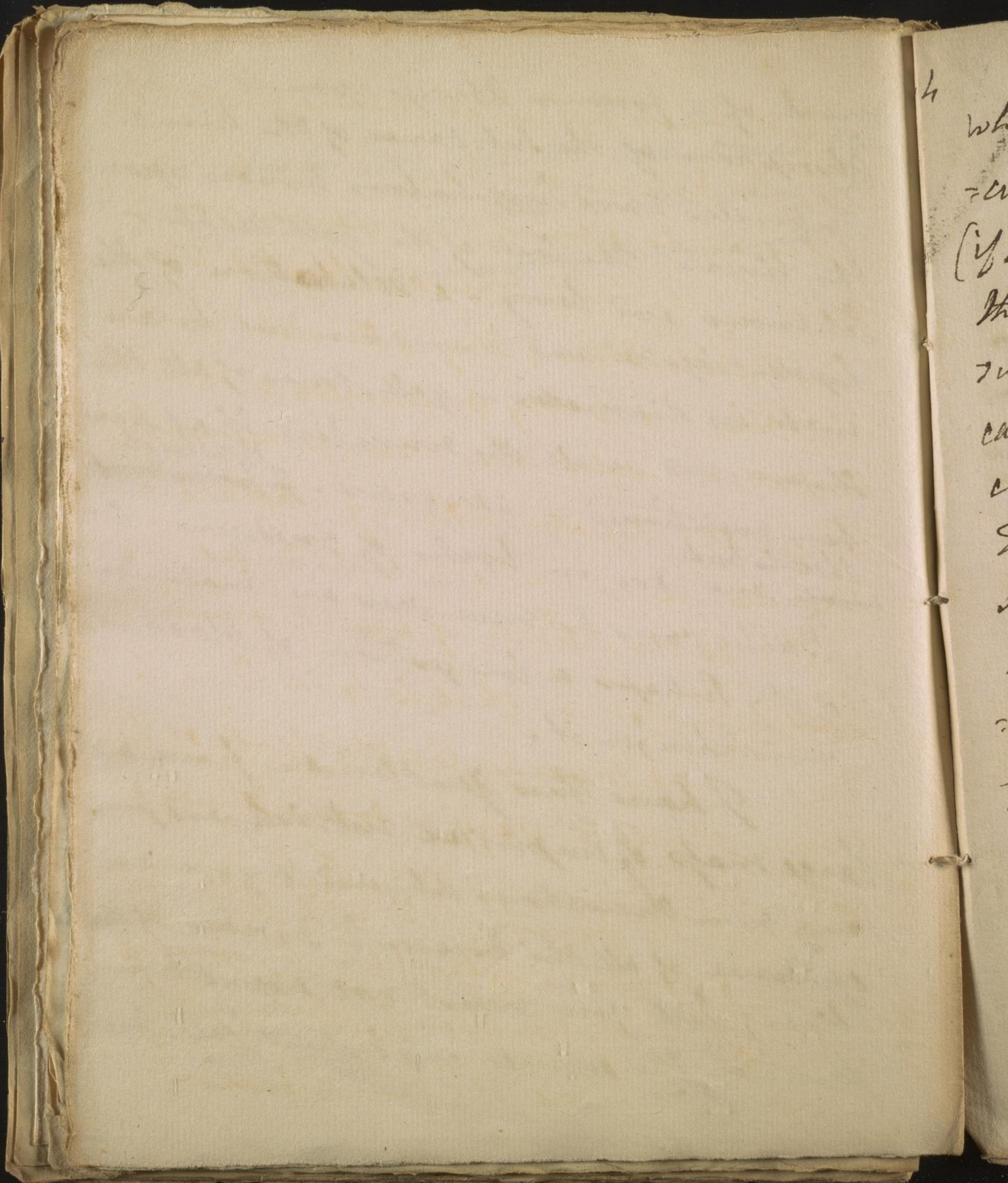
After acute & chronic inflammation, the
usual marks of inflamⁿ: - adhesion of the
liver to the diaphragm and of the diaphragm
to the lungs - a large abscess filled with
pus & sometimes with bile & blood - and
a communication between this abscess
and the parts into which it usually
discharges itself which have been men-
tioned - great congestion of blood in the
liver - great enlargement of the liver
from blood or water - with & without hyda-
tids, a rigid state of the liver induced by Hypotaxis,
& Schirini partial & general, in the
latter case the liver enlarged in one in-
stance as to weigh 27 pounds, - diminished
size of the liver - I have seen an instance
of this in our hospital. There was a

✓ called by Mr. Hunter interstitial ab-
=sorption. — The liver in this case re-
=sembles an hour-glass honey comb.

95

mark of a former Abscess upon it - are
Abscesses of the substance of the liver ✓
Tubercles - and Inflammatory tumors upon
the liver - the coats of the gall bladder
Ichinous and hoary - a dilatation of the
hepatic cystic and common ducts to an
inch in diameter - gall stones of all the
shapes, and in all the numbers that have
been mentioned - Gangrene. ~~I have not~~
~~seen one that is not~~ one that is not
Baillie says he never saw an instance
of it. Perhaps a congestion of blood was
mistaken for it.

I have thus gentlemen from a
large mass of empirical rubbish and from
my own observations delivered to you an
epitome of all the diseases & disorders of the
liver; but you must not expect to find
them in the separate and distinct states in



which I have described them. In no ris-
-ers do diseases and disorders arise more
(if I may be allowed the expression) more
than in the liver. They are blended; they
succed each other, they alternate with
each other, and they mutually produce
each other. Watch these changes narrowly.
Forget the hepatic nosology - attend to
symptoms particularly to the pulse. -
attend to the absence of all its emula-
-ated symptoms - that is to its dumb
power - and prescribe for the state of the
system should it vary a dozen times a
day. - I shall dismiss the subject of the dis-
-eases and disorders of the liver, by repeating
a remark of the illustrious Dr Boerhaave,
and that is that the liver is ^{out of} ~~distressed~~

V ~~I suspect it to be disease & ordinary
and want of spirit rather than infirmity~~
~~be secretly invited at our abortive efforts~~
to cure the diseases induced by it in the
~~particular parts of the body~~
particularly in the head, the Stomach,
the bowels, the kidneys, the muscles &
the Skin by directing our remedies
wholly to those parts of the body.

97.

health or ~~an~~ Order in 99 out of an 100 of
all chronic Diseases. Of how much im-
portance must be it then to study its
functions and derangements ^{they appear} whether in disease
or disorder. This is the more necessary as
its diseases and disorders are numerous, and
diffuse throughout the whole system, but often
because they are often devoid of obvious char-
acteristic symptoms. Indeed the liver may
be considered as ^{prominently} the masked battery of death,
the books ~~were~~ that are worth reading
upon its diseases and disorders are few indeed
and ~~late~~ Leake both of which are in our
hospital library. —

